Louis Gabriel Suchet, Duke of Albu

None of the French general liave been more active or more Buccessful than the Duke of Albufera. He was born at Lyons in 1772, and is the son of a silk manufacturer. After having received a good education, he entered into the army as a volunteer, at the age of twenty. His first military exploit was at Toulon, where he was an officer in the battalion by which General O'Hara wastaken prisoner. Being next sent to Italy, he was present at nearly all the battles which were fought there, during the campaigns of 1794, 1795, 1796 and 1797, and was thrice wounded; once dange-rously. In the last of these campaigns, he was appointed chef-derigade on the field of battle, by Bonaparte. The following year he bore such a distinguished part in the campaign against the Swiss, that he was chosen to carry to Paris twenty-three standards, which had been taken from the enemy. As a reward for his services, he was made General of Brigade; and he was on the point of sailing with the expedition to Egypt, when he was suddenly retained, to restore discipline and confidence to the army of Italy, which was completely disorganized. This difficult task he performed in the most effectual manner. Compelled to return hastily to France, in consequence of a quarrel with the Commissioners of the Directory, Suchet vindicated his conduct satisfactorily, and was sent to the army of the Danube, where he enhanced his reputation by his exertions in defending the country of the Grisons. Joubert, his friend. being entrusted with the command of the army of Italy, Suchet joined him as General of Division, and Chief of his Staff; functions which he continued to perform, under Moreau and Championet, after the death of Joubert. Such was his merit, that Massena, who succeeded Championet, selected him to act as his second in command, and the talents which Suchet, on this occasion, displayed, proved the wisdom of Massena's choice. At the 'head of a feeble division of not 7000 men, half naked, without magazines, and in a ruined country, he long held at bay five times the number of Austrian forces, under Melas, relinquishing the Genoese territory only inch by inch, and at length retired unbroken behind the Var, where he set at defiance the enemy; saved the south of France from invasion, and facilitated the operations of the army of reserve, which was advancing from Dijon to cross

The moment that, in consequence of the march of Bonaparte, the Austrians commenced their retreat, he followed their footsteps, harassed them incessantly, took 15.000 priso ners, and, by compelling Melas to weaken his army to oppose him, he powerfully contributed to the gaining of the battle of Marrago. In the short campaign subsequent to share in all the battles which were In 1803, he commanded a division at the camp of Boulogue, He was named a member of the Legion of Honour on the 11th of December, 1803, grand officer of that body in 1804, and governor of the imperial palace of Lacken in 1805. At Ulm, Hollabrun, and Austerlitz in 1805; at Saalfield and Jena in 1806; and at Pultusk in 1807; he was one of those who most contributed to fix victory to the French standards. Napoleon was not ungrateful. He rewarded him in 1806, with the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honour, and an endowment of 20,000 francs from the property of the order; and in 1808, he raised him to the dignity of a Count of the Empire. The king of Saxony also nominated him a commander of the military order of St. Henry. The military genius of Suchet was now called into action in another quarter, and with equal effect. He was sent to Spain, and was placed at the head of the army of Aragon. In 1809, he defeated Blake at Belchite; in 1810, he reduced Lerida, Mequinenza, Tortosa, Fort San Felipe, Monserrat, Tarragona, and Saguntum, routed O'Donnel at Margalef. and Blake before Saguntum, and formed the siege of Valencia, in which city Blake was cooped up with his army. The fall of Valencia crowned the labours of this campaign, and earned for him the title of Duke of Albafera, and the possesion of the estate of that name He had already, on the capture of

staff. In 1813, the command of the united armies of Aragon and Catalonia was confided to him, and in spite of the disadvantages with which he now had to contend, he compelled Sir John Murray to raise the siego of Tarragona, and obtained other successes. In November, he was named Colonel-General of the Imperial Guards, in the room of the Dake of Istria. Notwithstanding the progress of Lord Wellingtonds France, marshal Suchet still kept his ground in Catalonia, for the purpose of collecting the 18,000 men which garrisoned the fortresses, and also retarding the progress of the allies. While in this position, he received official intelligence of the abdication of Napoleon, and he consequently acknowledged Louis XVIII. as his sovereign. Several honours were conferred on him by the new monarch, among which was his being named one of the peers of France. On the return of Napoleon, Suchet kept his troops faithful till Louis had quitted France; but true to his country, he accepted a command to repel the allies, who had again declared war. At the head of the army of the Alps, consisting of no more than 10,009 men, he heat the Piedmontese, and short ly after the Austrians; but the advance of the grand Austrian army, 100,000 strong, at length compelled him to fall back on Lyons, which city, however, he saved from plunder by an honourable capitulation, and with it, artillery stores to the value of half a million sterling. On the same day that the capitulation was signed, he submitted ance more to the king. He received the Grand Cross of the royal order of the Legion of Honour in 1816; and in 1819, his name was replaced on the list of peers .- Late English Work.

From the New-England Farmer. FODDERING CATTLE.

It is of very great importance that

the barn-yard be provided with pure and wholesome water, especially it the winter food of your cattle consists chiefly or altogether of hay, straw, or other dry food. It has been ascertained that a bullock who has water at command will drink of it eight times a day. Dr. Anderson says, in substance, that particular attention should be paid, not only that cattle have water in plenty, but that it be of a good quality; and that he knew a man who became very rich by being great in such little matters; or, in other words, by attending carefully to things which mankind in general consider of too little consequence to command much attention. This man always made it a point to see that his cattle particularly his milch cows, should have a constant supply of the purest water, and he would not suffer any animal to put a foot into it, or even be tainted by their breath. Cattle which are obliged to wander away some distance from the yard for water through deep snows and slippery paths, exposed to be harrassed by dogs, and gored by each other or by neighbour's cattle, suffer more the armistice, he took 4000 priso- than is generally imagined. Nor ners at Pozzolo, and had a great is this all-rather than venture on such pilgrimage, they generally stay about the yard, and lotter along the highway, eating snow for a livelihood, which chills them, causes them to have the horn distemper, (a disease brought on by poor keeping,) and other injuries then and there does(as the lawyers would phrase it) against the peace and diguity of their owners. You likewise lose a great part of their manure, as well as their thrift; and you must either send somebody, or go yourself, and escort your cattle to water, or you must leave your barn-yard bars down or, gate open, that the poor animals may wait on themselves to their watering place. Then, In addition to the inconvenience and losses above mentioned, your yard is thronged with your neighbour's cats, and other half-starved ill-bred quadrupeds, who pay no regard to the rights of meum and tuum, but steal all the fodder they can lay their mouths on. Then you drive the said four-footed plunderers to the pound; and thence cometh law-suits, quarreling amongst neighbours noverty, profane language, and other evils natural and moral, too numerous for recapitulation. Therefore, Mr. Cultivator, instead of taking your cattle to water, please to take water to your cattle, or we shall put you down as a bud husbandman

A severe carthquake is said to have taken place at Jerusalem, which has destroyed a great part of that city, shaken down the mosque of Omar, and reduced the Holy Sepulcare to l'arragona, received the marshal's rains from top to bottom.

ST. PAUL'S SHIPWRECK. Letter from Mr. Temple to a clergyman in the vicinity of Boston.

MALTA, May 24, 1824. My dear Christian Brother: You will, perhaps, think it strange that I should reside more than two entire years in the Island, without visiting ouce, during that period, the spot where it is supposed the Apostle to the Gentiles was shipwrecked. A fow days ago, for the first time, I visited what is here called "St. Paul's Bay," distant from Valetta, the principal city in the island, about six miles. In reading the account of the Apostle's shipwreck, as it is recorded in the Acts of the Apostles, I have always encountered difficulties which I could never overcome. The difficulty of understanding this account, is much greater in our English translation than in the original. In the English we hear of their ofalling into a place where two seas met;" the original is, esiolopin dithallasson." a place washed on both sides by the sea. On the N. W. side of St. Paul's Bay, there is a tongue of land extremely rocky, that extends half a mile perhaps or more into the sea in direction from S. W. to N. E. This of course, is washed on both sides, as often as the wind blows from the E. or N. E. which was anciently called Euroclydon, but at present Gregale. The sea, brought in by this wind, dashes upon the point of this tongue of land, is divided, and then sweeps along on both its sides. Upon this point, the natives say the vessel struck, and its present appearance renders the opinion highly probable to my own minds though others might think differently. The vessel struck upon the rocks probably, for I saw no sand near the place, and I believe there

Our translation informs that they discovered "a certain creek with a shore." This language, to me, conveys no idea. A creek without a shore would be a paradox. Who ever saw a creek without two shores? The original is not attended by this difficulty. They discovered .keaon de tina econta argialon." a certain gulf or bay, having a shore, or a convenient landing place. Such in reality is the bay of St. Paul. It can be distinctly and easily seen from the ocean that this bay has a good and convenient shore for landing, while many other parts of the Island present to the ocean a bold and appalling shore, where it would be totally impracticable, if not impossible to land, especially during a storm.

There is a small church standing on the spot where it is said the Aposde gathered the bundle of sticks and put them on the fire, whence the viper came forth and fastened on his hand. A bundle of sticks might easily be gathered near the same spot from the branches of fig-trees, caroob-trees, and other small trees, growing within the neighbouring enclosures.

Our visit to this bay was by wa ter, and from nearly the same direction in which the Apostle probably was driven by the furious Euroclydon. This bay so well answers to the description given in the Acts, of the place where Paul was wrecked, that I can entertain no doubt that it is the come. It has, certainly, all the preminent features of the place, where the pen of inspiration nforms us the ship which bore the Apostle was broken in pieces by the violence of the waves.

If we reflect on the miraculous preservation of the whole company on board, amounting to 276 persons wrecked in a tremendous storm upon an unknown coast, the preservation of the Apostle from the moral bite of the viper, and succeeding miracle which he afterwards wrought in the island, thus exciting universal attention, it seems to me highly probable, and almost certain, that the spot where he was wrecked, would be ever afterwards well

known. The holy Apostle and his shipwrecked companions, have gone, ages ago, to their long home; the vipers which their mested the island, have long since disappeared; but every winter hears still the loud roar of the fierce Euroclydon, and the shores feel the terrible shock of the mountain waves which it sets in motion:-but alas, though the same winds still blow, and the same ocean still roars, the same Gospel which Paul preached, is preached here no longer; the same Saviour, whom he adored. I fear, is known and adored

but by a very few.

I remain your very affectionate brother. D. TEMPLE.

From a late London paper, Oct. 9. CANAL .- It is with great satisfaction we are enabled to announce, that the Grand Union between the rivers Thames and Medway, will be effected very shortly by means of the largest tunnel, we believe in the world. This great public undertaking commences immediately from the Port of London below Grave. send, where there is a large river lock capable of admitting vessels of 200 tons into a capacious basin with commodious wharfage. The canal, which is fifty feet wide and seven feet deep in water, passes through the marsh lands to the village of Hig. ham, a distance of nearly 5 miles. where the tunnel begins, which is 22 feet wide on the water level, and 8 feet deep at spring tides? twenty four feet six inches high from the water surface to the apex of the arch, with a towing path of feet wide, firmly protected by means of cast iron and timber railing. The tunnel continues under the chalk hills for a distance of two miles and a quarter, and by this very short line, all the circuitous, tedious, and oftentimes dangerous passage round

a distance of from 40 to fifty miles. Thus the communication from the interior of Kent with the North of England is made easy, safe, and at comparatively trifling expence, with the advantage of a more certain passage, as well as a considerable saving in wear and tear of sails, tackle, etc. This important line also opens a communication from Tunbridge, by means of the Grand Junction and Regent's Canals, to Braunston, in North-lamptonspiece for the same sized craft, without any transhipment of Goods, which may be forwarded to any of the Northern Ports of England. Craft from seven to eighteen feet beam can navigate the whole line, which it is obvious will secure to inland commerce incalculable advantages.

Another balloon disaster .- We copy the following from the Oxford ournal of this morning.

"Milton near Banbury, Oct. 6 As the shepherd of Mr. Cox of Milton, was this morning going his usual rounds, he perceived something at a distance, which appeared to him to be some cows lying together, but which, on a nearer approach proved to be a balloon, containing in ts car the lifeless body of a man. He ran back to the village to procure assistance, and had the body removed to the Black Boy public house, where it still remains. The deceased appears to be about twenty-five years of age. The skull was found to be fractured, and the right arm broken. On his person were found some papers and a bill of fare, bearing the name of Grimshaw, Crown and Anchor, Northampton, whither a messenger has been sent. in hopes of obtaining some information of the deceased."

From the N. Y. Nat. Advocate. PICKLE FOR BEEF & PORK

The following receipt for making pickle for beef or pork, is strongly recommended to the adoption of those who picklespeer and pork for family use. Per ore in the trade who will adopt it, will find a ready sale for their beef and pork. It has been used by many families in this city, and always approved. I do not hesitate to assert, that there is no pickle in use to be compared with it. It is familiarly known by the name of the "Knickerbocker

Receipt .- To 6 gallons water, put 9 lbs. salt, coarse and fine mixed, 3 lbs. brown sugar, 3 nunces sait petre, 1 ounce pearl ash, and 1 gallon molasses.

In making a larger or smaller quantity of pickle, the above proportions are to be observed. Poil and skim these ingredients well, and when cold put it over the beef or An Old Housekeeper.

AUTUMN. The country around begins to assume the appearance of Autumn -vegetation is slowly withering-the forest are diversified with green and red and yellow leaves—the far-mers are all busily preparing for winter—the frosts nip closely, and the mornings and evenings are cold and chilling—well, as winter approaches to the farmer we wish a prime stock of beef, pork and ciderto the citizen tuck in happiness, if he has any a sta pocket full of mo-ney if he has none—with plenty of wood, clean chimules, & escapes from all "accidentaby fire"-to all people we wish health and happiness-long life-good cheer-and a good newspaper-What want ye more.

Trent. Emporium.

Maryland Wazette

ANNAPOLIS THURSDAY, DEC. 2, 1824.

The members of the Electoral College of this state assembled in the Senate Chamber in this city yesterday. Allet the usual prefatory proceedings, they proceed ed to ballot for a President and Vice Presid ident of the United States. On the balla for a President Gen. Andrew Jackson received...

John Quincy Adams

William II. Crawford

On the ballot for a Vice President, John C. Calhoun received Gen. Andrew Jackson

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL. There will be a meeting of the Executive Council on Monday the sixth day of December next. HENRY HOBBS, Clk.

To the Voters of Prince-George's and A me-Arundel Counties, and the G.

ty of Annapolis.
Fellow-citizens,
For the highly honourable and very flat. tering support I received at the October election, evidencing your respect for meas nation in aid of putting down everything like a Lordly dictation in our land, as the surgest means of perpetuating the blessings of freedom to our children, t am bound to the Nore is avoided, thereby saving offer you my grateful acknowledgments. And but for a deception of the most unprin-cipled sort, practised on the day of election in two or more of the districts in Anne-Arundel county, I should have been able, immediately after the election, to have reciprocated with you, congratulations for our joint and complete success. The candidates for the assembly had all declared themselves as offering independent of a capcus nomination, or combination of any sort upon their individual merit; and it was no until after the judges began counting the ballots, that I had any knowledge that a ballots, that I had any knowledge that a point printed-ticket had been pressed upon the people; the write Dr. Joseph Kent for Congress, William H. Marriott, Christopher L. Gantt, and Rezin Estep, for the Assembly, and Bushrod W. Marriott for Sheriff. Otten, previous to the election, I had been called on by the systems to know had been called on by the voters to know, who of all the candidates were my friends; but not wishing to shew any favouritism, I of Dr Kent; and that Christopher L. Gutt any other person from Prince-George's, thinking, as he did, that it was time for Anne-Arundel to be allowed to furnish the Anne-Arunde to be allowed to turnish the represt fatthieve, after being kept out of it for 26 years, and that I knew not the sentiments of the other candidates. What then must have burn the surprise of such voters, on the day of the election, when presented with, and urged to put in the aforesaid combined ticket; the natural consequence was, on the surprise of the case of the to believe, as some have since acknow-ledged to me, that I had attempted, by a mean talsehood, to deceive them, and thereby to obtain the votes of such as were the friends of Marriott and Ganti, by re-presenting them as aforesaid unfriendly to Dr Kent's pretensions. All their previous good opinion and pledges to support me was of course instantly cancelled, and the apparent call upon them by those gentle men, as held out on the face of those print-

ed tickets, to wit: if you vote for us, take with us our friend Dr Joseph Kent, was instantly complied with. This base strategem alone the ined for my opponent from one hunded to one hundred and fifty votes at least, that would otherwise have been given to me. Base, because the gentlemen whose names were used knew nothing of it until after the closing of the polls, as they until after the closing of the polls, as they have publicly declared, adding that had they have known it, even on the day of election, they would have felt themselves bound to denounce it, and thereby to have prevented tis deceptious effect, as now satisfactorily proved by a certificate of Mr B. Marriott, delivered to me by Gen. Wm H. Marriott on the 19th instant, by whose request, and for the obtaining of which said certificate, I have postponed this address to you from the October election to this date. It is, the contract of the the October election to this date. It is, however, enough to know, as this clearly proves, that we have gained a complete victory over the people's enemies, and this Caucusing and Dictators must go down to gether. That the good honest cizens who have reflected, have determined neither to the people of the property of the people of the property of the people of the who have reflected, have determined netwer to touch or handle the unclean thing. A powerful assurance that many others will soon reflect and follow their example, to the confusion and discomfiture of the Junto of those would be Little Lords of the land, who must retire into insignificance at home, or be content so become politically honest, and willing to reciprocate with their neighbours, the blessings of civil to-

When I first undertook, as an humble in-When I first undertook, as an humble instrument, to persuade the good people to put down caucusing, as an engine pregnant with every evil. I subjected myself to the charge of insauity; my best and warmest friends expressed their fears that it was too much of an Herculean task ever to be accomplished; but I had read and believed, that every yood must have a beginning, and that God often had, and I believed would again, bring attenuth out of weakand that God often had, and I believed would again, bring strength out of weakness, as in this instance. For I believe, the voice I raised in 1818 against this Monster Caucus, was the first raised before the people; yet behold what a wide spread it has already taken; 1824 finds it detested, except by a few, from one end of our happy comtry to the other; and it is to be hoped, yery soon to be discarded even by such.

But by way of aiding in the competion of the good work, I shall, please God I am alive, be a candidate, again for congress, at the next election, which I consider correct to fake this carly opportunity of making known, to guard my friends agains the machinations of some, who have already communiced the treuble of saying much bout my future latentions, without the less authority whatever from me for their state

authority whatever from me for their state

ments.
In the 4th districtin Anne Arundel county, Dr. Kent got a majority of 169 votes, and he was elected, according to the of-

al returns, by amajoray, or odly 105 votes, (10) majority in Anne Arundel, including the city of Annapolis, and by 6 majority lu France George's,) so that you will observe; that to throw out the aforesaid 4th election that the amajority of 5 votes. And he deep the content of 5 votes. frince George's, so that you will observe, that to throw out the aforesaid the election district in Anne Armode, I should have been directed by a majority of 5 votes. And had elected by a majority of 5 votes. And had elected by a majority of 5 votes. And had elected by a majority of 5 votes. And had elected by a majority of 5 votes. And had elected by a majority of 5 votes. And had great many of the voters are dirable to read great many of the voters are dirable to read great many of the voters are dirable to read great many of the votes and the part of those who have so often from on the part of those who have so often from on the part of those who have so often from on the part of the state to any thing and every thing in of the state to any thing and every thing in of the state to any thing and every thing in of the state to any thing and every thing in of the state to any thing and every thing in of the state to any thing and every thing in of the state to any thing and every thing in of the state to any thing and every thing in of the state to any thing and every thing in of the state to any thing and every thing in of the state to any the part of the state to any thing and every thing in of the state to any the part of the state to any the state to any the part of the state to the state to the state to any the part of the state to the es, &c. In addition to all this, unfortunatein their judgment, for I am d sposed to at-tribute it to error, fattier than opposition; they determined it to be right to give to the poll of Dr. Joseph Kent, all the ballots that poil of Dr. Joseph Kent, all the ballots that had written on them "For Congress, Dr. Kent, or Dr. Cent, or Mr. Cent, as the ballots will prove 'produced, because for sooth, those names could not have been intended for John C. Weems I mention these things, not in the language of complaint, but to shew the rocks wherean we hearn but to shew the rocks whereon we became shipwrecked, that a better look out may be kept on another occasion, and to prove, that after all the combinations that had been formed against me, by the would-be-dicta-fors of this congressional district, (by inducing one set of renlemen to dust the field cing one set of gentlemen to quit the field to make room for their strong man, the on-ly means, (acknowledged by themselves,) ly means, (acknowledged by themselves,) left to preven: the people electing their own candidate and after their vapouring and boasting, and offering to bettheir thousands upon their candidate's beating me from 500 m 700 votes in the whole district, he would to 700 votes in the whole district, he would have been left a bome, hut for the disgrace-ful means used ab recited; but the authors are known by the recopie, and will be hereafter, through life, marded against.

Below 1 give you B. W. Marriott's certificate where experient the gentlemen whose

cate, which exonerates the gentlemen whose names he used, but does not give the names of those who advised or joined in the plan. except that his brother had them printed; now, if his brother had them printed unau-thorised, he surely ought not to have identified himself in the act by circulating them, seither do I believe he would have done so seither do I believe he would have done so unadvised, as he was advised not to use them. He ought, therefore, as the best mode of exonerating himself, to have given the names of his advisers. To me it smalls strongly of the Junto, or some of their converts. But leaving them, to share their merited reward at the hands of an insulted people, I am, gentlemen, with respectful acknowledgments for your late support, and hincere hope that you will not be soon have been jointly engaged in to the putting down of Dictators, and all the enemies of a fige people, and that we shall be found, each and all of us, constantly and honouraby engaged in adding to our numbers all lonest men possible, without distinction as to names, then shall we be found successful on the next stringgle, let the unholy alliance king out whom they man

Your friend and humble servant JOHN C. WEEMS.

Nov. 224, 1824.

Certificate of B. W. Murriott. Having been informed that it has been reported throughout Anne-Arandel county, ported throughout Anne Arnndel county, that there had been a private understanding between Jošeph Kent, Wm. H. Marriott, C. L. Gantt, and Rezin Estep, at the late election, from the circumstance of printed lickets containing the names of the aforemid persons fraving been circulated, I consider it a duty one to aid persons to declare, that the tickets before mentioned were printed and distributed without their knowledge or approbation. I had requested my brother in Baltimore to have tickets printed for me, and my use; he had the tickets

above mentioned grinted;

(Signed) BUSRRUD W. MARRIOTT.

Nov. the 10th 1824.

A CLEVER THING.

We crowd our columns with extracts from foreign papers, detailing singular events, hair breadth escapes, ngenious contrivances, &c. &c &c but we doubt whether a neater thing than the following was ever done - A few days since a convict in the Massachusetts state prison was directed to make a large sofa. He made it with a false bottom, and stuffed it with some ight materials. In the space formed between the top and the lower bottom, he contrived to introduce his body, at he time when the waggoner came the away the piece of furniture. He was a small man and his weight was sas a small man and his weight was sold sufficient to produce any anaptoion in the mind of the driver. The sofa, thus loaded, was accordingly stowed tway in the baggage waggon, and on here effected his escape in a manner that for some time and detailed the description that for some time cluded the detection

of the officers.